

PROPOSITIONS
Made by Captaine
FERENTES, SENT AS DE-
PUTY BY THE EARLE
of *Mansfeild*, to the King of
Bohemia, in the *Hage*.

Thereby shewing the Reasons, that mo-
ued him to propound the same: As also amply
declaring the state of the Warre, both on the En-
emies side and his, and all the proceedings
thereof, in those Countreys.

With a declaration likewise made in the
Name of the King of *Bohemia*, vnto the Lords,
the Generall States, of the Vnited Provinces,
to moue and exhort them to continue their ayde
and assistance vnto the King of *Bohemia*,
towards the Warres in the *Palatinate*.

Faithfully Translated out of the
Dutch Copie.

April. 19. 1622.

PROPOSITIONS

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April 17 1844

PROPOSITIONS

Made by Captaine *Ferentes*, sent
as Deputie, by the Earle of *Mans-*
feld, to the King of *Bohemia*,
in the *Hage*.

THE Count *Mansfeld* hath commanded me
to doe his dutie vnto your Maiestie, with
confirmation of the assurance of his most
humble service. Your Maiestie, is already well
informed of the reasons, wherefore the sayd Count
Mansfeld hath retyred himselfe, with his Armie,
from the higher *Palatinate*. Hee hopeth that your
Maiestie, will finde them so sufficient and necessa-
rie, that your Maiestie, shall haue no cause of any
misconceit of his faithfull behaviour, whereof he
hopeth shortly to giue more particular account to
your Maiestie, for his Iustification against the false
reports that haue beene spread abroad. And as
he doth aime at nothing, more then your Maiesties
service, so hath hee in these revolutions also ay-
med at nothing, but the conservation of the Ar-
mie, for to be more profitable to your Maiestie, in
an other place (God hauing granted,) that against
the will of the aduersaries, hee hath brought it
safe into the lower *Palatinate*, whereupon instant-
ly followed the deliuerance of *Frankendale*, vnto
the shame of the Enemie: But for that it was not
possible, during the Winter, to nourish or main-
taine

taine the sayd Armie, in the lower *Palatinate*,
 for that (but little before) it was miserably pillaged
 and spoyled, and that also it was necessary in
 some sort to refresh the Souldiers, who were very
 much wearied with trauaile, & incommodities by
 them indured in the mountaines in the higher *Palatinate*,
 for to prevent greater disorder: The sayd
 Count *Mansfeld* iudged it fit, and to purpose, to
 retyre and lodge in the Bishopricke of *Spiers*, seeing
 it is plaine and openly knowne, and manifest,
 that, that Bishop doth not onely secretly but openly
 contribute to those Hostile actions to your Ma-
 iesties ruine, but also it is to be feared, that the
 Enemy being destitute of victuals in diuers places,
 of his Garrisons, (and specially in the *Berghstrat*,)
 should take the advantage to himselfe, and seize
 vpon the sayd Bishopricke, as well to victuall him-
 selfe there, as from thence to make his incursions
 into the *Palatinate*, and to hinder the bringing of
 victuals to the sayd Count; who by this invasion
 hath prevented such inconveniences, refreshed
 and encouraged the sayd Souldiers, drawne vnto
 him great numbers of other Souldiers, retrenched
 from the Enemy diuers commodities, assured the
 good confidence of friends, who haue taken re-
 solution not to bee in his way, or to hinder him,
 in such sort, that by this meanes the warre is not
 growne or augmented, but onely changed from
 defensue to offensive. Great contributions haue
 beene levied, and all againe imployed, to the rai-
 sing of men, which hath constrained the Enemy
 to maintaine the warre themselves. And if the
 same

time had beene done sooner; it might happily have brought more vilitie to your Maiestie. Wherefore the sayd Lord Count desireth your Maiestie, to attribute his retrait from the higher *Palatinate*, and his invasion in the Bishopricke of *Spiers*, to the inevitable necessitie, and also to the occasion of the Warres, and the profit thereby ensuing.

Secondly, as the sayd Count assureth himselfe, that your Maiestie, hath heereby sufficiently perceived, and most graciously accepted his humble services, proceeding from his most sincere affection, which was not to bee altered; neither by the great offers of the Enemies, nor the calumnies of the envious, but hath remayned constant in all adversities; hee doth likewise most humbly beseech your Maiestie, to be assured, that as long as hee shall have the honour to be in this service, hee will bee and also remaine most faithfull: But he doth forthwith put it to the iudgement of your Maiestie, to consider whether it be possible for him, to continue in his service to your Maiesties profit, and his owne reputation, if your Maiesty doe not with the first, procure him meanes necessarie for the obstacles which hitherto have often times hindred him, to effect and performe his designs, and enterprises, and to make knowne his sincere intentions. For how so euer the Souldiers at this time, are somewhat content, and that a great number of other Souldiers, doe come vnto the sayd Lord Count, because hee must of necessitie permit them some times, to take the bootie

in some places. yet that is not therefore his principall scope of warre, and of his enterprises: but to breake and ruinate the hope, scope, and intent of the Enemy, by a victorious re-establishment of your Maiesties affaires, seeing the Souldier is more given to pray, and bootie, and to disorders, then to good exploits. And that there are alwayes found turbulent Spirits, that demand payment and money, when men are to fight, although they had gotten more by pillage and roving, then their paie and wages all their life times might amount vnto, yea not onely the private Souldier, but diuers officers in the warres doe sometimes take more care to saue their bootie then to preserve their honour and reputations. And therefore it is not fit for your Maiestie any longer to content the Army with the bootie onely. And it is impossible for the Count to keepe good orders, and to execute and performe any thing of more and importance without money. And that (besides the Histories) miserable experience doth shew, that the warres are made with more advantage, vnder the conduct of one onely fortunate and skillfull head, and Generall, then vnder diuers heads. The said Count cannot see how he can be able to effect any thing of note, seeing his resolutions doe not depend vpon himselfe, and his officers onely, but also vpon those, which are not to be commended by him, who peradventure against their owne intents and wills are withdrawne by others, and are hindred to comprehend, and vnderstand well the intentions and purposes of the said Count, who hath